

THE
ANNUAL REPORT *9*

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION

FOR THE

DEAF AND DUMB
FOR 1867.

PHILADELPHIA:

E. C. MARKLEY & SON, PRINTERS, No. 422 LIBRARY STREET,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

1868.

DEAF AND DUMB ALPHABET.

a a



b b



c c



d d



e e



f f



g g



h h



i i



j j



k k



l l



m m



n n



o o



p p



q q



r r



s s



t t



u u



v v



w w



x x



y y



z z



& f



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1868.

On the first of January last there were 188 pupils in the Institution, viz: 99 boys and 89 girls. Admitted during that year, 52, viz: 25 boys and 27 girls. Discharged during the same period, 39, viz: 20 boys and 19 girls, and there remained on the first inst., 191, viz: 101 boys and 90 girls. Of this number 152 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania, 11 by the State of New Jersey, 5 by the State of Delaware, and 23 by their friends, or by the Institution. Owing to the continued high cost of the necessities of life, the sum charged by the Institution does not meet the outlay incurred for the maintenance and education of each pupil, which exceeds that of the receipt, by about seven dollars.

It requires several years' experience before a Teacher becomes efficient, and when he becomes so, he frequently receives advantageous offers from other schools. It has therefore been deemed advisable to raise their salaries, in order to retain them. This measure will, it is believed, prove advantageous, as it is highly important to have accomplished and experienced instructors.

Miss Sophia Knabé has been added to the corps of Teachers. She has long been in the employ of the Directors, and possesses their confidence. It is hoped that other ladies, who possess the requisite qualifications, may, from to time, be employed as instructors. The influence of an intelligent, refined, and accomplished woman, cannot fail to produce a beneficial result on those under her care.

Some repairs and alterations, necessary for the health and comfort of the pupils, have been made. They were more costly than was anticipated, but they are highly advantageous.

The question, whether the intermarriage of relatives is a cause of deafness in their offspring, still claims the attention of the Directors. From the data they possess they have not been able to form a decided opinion. They will continue to collect facts, and if they obtain any important ones, will communicate them to the public.

The Board have not deemed it advisable to take any measures for the removal of the Institution into the country, but they have not lost sight of the subject.

They desire again to call the attention of the benevolent to the advantage that would result from the foundation of Scholarships. Two were founded by that distinguished philanthropist, the late John P. Crozer. They bear his name. One was founded by the Board from a legacy bequeathed to the Institution by the late John Wright, which is designated as the John Wright Scholarship. May not this number be largely augmented by the humane and wealthy?

The Treasurer's account exhibits the receipts and expenditures. The latter, from various causes, have been unusually large, arising in part from the repairs and alterations already alluded to.

The Report of the Principal will be read with much satisfaction, as will that of the Ladies' Committee.

To those ladies the Directors again tender their acknowledgments for the interest which they continue to take in the welfare of this noble charity.

The Institution is open for the reception of visitors on Thursday at 3 o'clock, P. M. Citizens have then an opportunity of observing what education can do for the deaf mute. It is delightful to witness the expansion of the mind, and to know that by the instruction the pupils

are here receiving they are being prepared for lives of usefulness and happiness ; but, above all, from their religious training, free from any sectarian bias, they become acquainted with the sacred volume, and learn that it is their duty to fear God and keep his commandments, and to look forward with a Christian's hope, that through a Saviour's Redeeming Love they may enjoy a blessed immortality.

With the fervent hope that The Pennsylvania Institution may continue to deserve the public confidence and Divine favor, the Directors surrender up their trust to the Contributors.

By order and on behalf of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD,

President.

Attest: JAMES J. BARCLAY,

Secretary.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1868.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

To the President and Board of Directors of the Pennsylvania
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

GENTLEMEN :—During the year 1867 there were connected with the Institution two hundred and seventeen pupils, viz :—one hundred and fourteen boys and one hundred and three girls.

On the first of January, 1867, there were one hundred and eighty-eight pupils, viz :—ninety-nine boys and eighty-nine girls.

There were received during the year twenty-eight mutes, viz :—thirteen girls and fifteen boys.

Left twenty-five mutes, viz :—thirteen boys and twelve girls.

On the first day of January, 1868, there remained one hundred and ninety-one pupils, viz :—ninety girls and one hundred and one boys.

Of the whole number of pupils,

152 are supported by the State of Pennsylvania.

11	"	"	"	New Jersey.
5	"	"	"	Delaware.
1	"	"	"	Crozer Scholarship, No. 1.
1	"	"	"	" " No. 2.
1	"	"	"	John Wright Scholarship.
20	"	"	"	Institution, or their friends.

191

Those supported by the State of Pennsylvania are from the following Counties, viz :

Allegheny,	-	-	-	7	Lehigh,	-	-	-	2
Armstrong,	-	-	-	1	Luzerne,	-	-	-	3
Bucks,	-	-	-	4	Lebanon,	-	-	-	3
Berks,	-	-	-	2	Lycoming,	-	-	-	2
Blair,	-	-	-	5	Lawrence,	-	-	-	1
Bradford,	-	-	-	5	Lancaster,	-	-	-	2
Beaver,	-	-	-	1	Monroe,	-	.	-	6
Butler,	-	-	-	1	Montgomery,	-	-	-	9
Bedford,	-	-	-	1	Mifflin,	-	-	-	1
Columbia,	-	-	-	3	Northampton,	-	-	-	5
Cambria,	-	-	.	3	Northumberland,	-	-	-	3
Chester,	-	-	-	3	Pike,	-	-	-	1
Crawford,	-	-	-	3	Perry,	-	-	-	1
Centre,	-	-	-	1	Philadelphia,	-	-	-	30
Cumberland,	-	-	-	4	Schuylkill,	-	-	-	5
Carbon,	-	-	-	3	Susquehanna,	.	-	-	2
Dauphin,	-	-	-	2	Warren,	-	-	-	2
Delaware,	-	-	-	2	Washington,	-	-	-	4
Erie,	-	-	-	3	Wayne,	-	-	-	2
Fayette,	-	-	-	1	Westmoreland,	-	-	-	2
Fulton,	-	-	-	1	Wyoming,	-	-	-	1
Indiana,	-	-	-	1	York,	-	-	-	5
Juniata,	-	-	-	3					

Total, 152

Those supported by the State of New Jersey are from the following Counties, viz :

Camden,	-	-	-	4	Atlantic,	-	-	-	1
Burlington,	-	-	-	2	Monmouth,	-	-	-	1
Middlesex,	-	-	-	1	Salem,	-	-	-	1
Hunterdon,	-	-	-	1					

Total, 11

Those supported by the State of Delaware are from the following County :

New Castle, - - - - - - - 5

Supported by their friends, or the Institution.

South Carolina,	-	-	2	Maryland,	-	-	-	2
Tennessee,	-	-	2	New Jersey,	-	-	-	1
Pennsylvania,	-	-	13	Virginia,	-	-	-	1
Delaware,	-	-	1					

Total, 23

Of the twenty-eight mutes admitted in 1867,

Eleven were born deaf.

One lost hearing by Typhoid fever.

Five “ “ “ Scarlet fever.

One “ “ “ Convulsions.

Three “ “ “ Brain fever.

One “ “ “ Otorrhœa.

Two “ “ “ Measles.

Two “ “ “ Sickness.

One “ “ “ a burn and fever.

One “ “ “ Spasms.

To recognize the suggestions of experience, and to take advantage of them in practice, is a dictate of wisdom. To lose them by neglect or forgetfulness, is a mark of folly. That the Institution has regarded the former, we trust that the results of the year just ended will furnish satisfactory evidence.

Much is due to the Instructors for the assiduity, zeal and skill with which they have done their work. The great business of the Institution is to educate. All other things—food, clothing, comforts, amusements, are but accessories.

To train deaf mutes to perform the duties of life, and to act well their parts in society. To make them able to understand its laws, and to feel the obligations it imposes upon them. This is a great work ; great, from the end to be attained ; great, from the difficulties to be encountered.

The education of all who are so fortunate as to possess the senses of sight and hearing in their full integrity, commences with the earliest exercise of these invaluable senses. The process of education is constantly advancing during the greater part of our waking hours. The child, and those around it, are, for the most part, utterly unconscious of the wonderful operation going on. Nature provides a teacher in every one who utters language in the child's hearing. So insensible are its friends to the steps in its progress, that they not unfrequently exclaim, " How much like an old person the child talks ! Where did it get those outlandish words ? What could have put such thoughts into its little head ? " The mysterious process goes on, and the faculties gain new strength from day to day. If, however, nature should not have been liberal to the child, and it should fall below the common standard, that child would have been pronounced stupid and dull. Notwithstanding this, it is expected to acquire a good knowledge of the things belonging to the economy of social life, and so much of language as to be able to hold a conversation on common topics, and to make and understand ordinary communications. It is not so with deaf mutes ; although in external appearance they are like other children, yet they are destitute of that information on the most familiar topics, which hearing

children have been acquiring from infancy. What the deaf mute gets he must get by his own imperfect observation and simple experiments, aided sometimes by a few signs to express their more urgent wants. To them knowledge is coming only in slender rivulets, while to hearing persons it is pouring in, as it were, on the broad tide of an ever-swelling stream.

There are some things in the condition of many deaf mutes not often thought of. One is the feeling we may suppose to be produced by total deafness.

It is said that travellers on the Alps are awe-struck by the absolute silence and perfect stillness of mountain heights. No bird to flap its wing or trill its song—no insect's wing—no human voice to stir the desert air. Many mutes are perpetually involved in a silence as deep and unbroken as that of the Alpine summit. From this, no change of place—no power—no art can free them. Mutes do not like to be alone in the twilight or in the dark, for then they would be cut off from all sympathy with the external world. In such case they might well be supposed to experience fear and awe, similar in kind, though not in degree, to what has been felt in high mountain solitudes.

When deaf mutes are placed in a community where signs are used, they soon attempt to express the ideas, long pent up perhaps, from the want of some medium of communication. As they increase their knowledge of signs, so do their desires increase to learn something of the world beyond the limits of their observation, and to be able to express their own opinions.

Two mute lads were observed one day by a Professor to be gesticulating violently. They were so earnestly

engaged that they did not observe their teacher watching them. He found the subject to be politics, and the discussion, as is too often the case, had degenerated into personalities. One said to the other, by signs, "I can lift you up and fling you through the window like an arrow from a bow." The other instantly replied, with a contemptuous toss of the head, "I can take you up with one hand and put you in the other, and blow you away so far that I cannot see you with a spy-glass."

The first most desirable thing to attempt accomplishing in behalf of the deaf and dumb is, the restoration of the hearing by surgical operation or medical treatment. For anything favorable in this direction, however, we have waited long, but in vain. An immense number of nostrums have been tried, from the simple application of tepid water or milk, to the injection of powerful medical agents. Charms, incantations and superstitious rites have often been and are resorted to. Science has also been invoked, and the most skilful, ingenious and celebrated surgeons have devoted years of time and much talent to the task of solving the interesting problem of restoring the sense of hearing to the deaf.

Ingenious and costly apparatus has been invented and employed, and innumerable experiments have been tried—the drum of the ear has been punctured—the Eustachian tube or passage from the mouth into the cavity within the head, with its capillary orifice, has been opened, and thus the pressure of the atmospheric air equalized within and without. Through this tube condensed air has been injected with considerable force. Acetic ether and other stimulants have been forced in

to awaken the sleeping nerve from its lethargy, and rouse it to active duty; but the results have not equalled our expectations, or encouraged our hopes.

Dr. Meniere, who had been fifteen years Physician to the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Paris, in a letter to the Imperial Academy of Medicine at Paris, says, "In conclusion, no one has ever cured deaf and dumb persons."

Dr. Wilde, the distinguished author of a work on Aural Surgery, which was republished in this city a few years ago, expresses his opinion thus: "Except by miraculous interference, I do not believe the true congenital deaf mute was ever made to hear; and those who lose their hearing so early in life as never to have acquired the faculty of speech, come into the same category."

We have had two cases of distorted faces arising from painful surgical operations, performed for the purpose of restoring the hearing, but resulting in distortion for life. Parents may save themselves much anxiety, expense and trouble by knowing that no authenticated case of confirmed deaf-dumbness has ever been known to have been cured.

ARTICULATION.

All prospect of restoring the hearing having vanished, it is natural to turn to the old subject of teaching deaf mutes to articulate and read from the lips of others. If this could be accomplished for the deaf mutes generally, as it is said to have been for a very few, it would be a great thing indeed, for then they could communicate with almost everybody, without the tediousness

of writing or the difficulty of learning and using signs. But can it be done practically with the masses? Experiments are now making in New England to solve the question. Its friends are sanguine, and we wait the issue. It is said one teacher can take charge of four or five pupils. The use of signs is prohibited. In England, Germany and France the experiment has been making for many years. The evidence is conflicting. It is said by some that where success is claimed it has been with semi-mutes; that is, with those who have lost their hearing after having had the use of speech. It has also been objected that the utterance of such pupils is in most cases unnatural, unpleasant, and even painful to the hearer. We have several cases of pupils who are deaf, but having had at one time the use of speech, now can read from the motion of the lips imperfectly, and can still speak with tolerable distinctness; but their friends send them to us because they cannot teach them, or get them taught, and they were going backward instead of forward. These cases are improving in every respect.

It is understood that the London Asylum for mutes, which has four hundred pupils, rejects two-thirds of them as incapable of being taught articulation. What proportion of the remaining third succeed, we cannot ascertain. If this is so, what is to become of the number thus rejected? How are they to be taught? The only remaining process is that by signs.

SIGNS.

The Abbé de l'Epeé conceived the possibility of forming a sign, or cluster of signs, for every spoken word. By the ingenuity of an acute mind the Abbé contrived signs

for even abstract words, so that when he made the signs his pupils would write the word it was intended to suggest. It is probable that his pupils attached very imperfect ideas to these signs, for he did not expect them ever to be able to compose or express their own thoughts, for says he, "Do not hope they will ever do this." Thus the benevolent and good old man thought that he had done all that could be done for his pupils when he had taught them to write from his dictation. Such signs do not now find, I believe, any advocates in practical instruction. We make use of signs to reach the minds of the pupils, and explain the meaning of words. In teaching an abstract word a primitive meaning is sought, whether it be the true one or not, for authors often differ. Take the word distinguish—dis—from and—tingo—to tinge, paint, color, dye. To tinge a thing, so that the eye easily separates it from the surrounding objects. A familiar example is found in a map where the countries are separated from each other by being tinged, tinted, or colored. The eye readily distinguishes them. Sheep are often painted to be easily known from those of other flocks. A male bird is distinguished from the female by the brilliancy of its plumage. Indeed, color or tint is quite a universal means of distinguishing objects. How bad it would be if everything was white or lead color. It would be very difficult to make out objects at even a short distance. The arctic fox is said to put on its white coat in winter that it may not draw the attention of its enemies when it traverses the snow. This is the primary sense. Thus the idea of the separation of one object from other objects, by color, is given. Then examples of its figurative use. As a flower may be dis-

tinguished from others by its color, so a lady may be distinguished by her beauty and grace. A man may be distinguished by his worth. The pupil is required to originate examples. Thus he is led from a primitive meaning to a figurative and abstract one. Much information on all subjects may be communicated by the examples given.

The Institution has been distinguished, during the past year, by many blessings, and it becomes us to return our gratitude and love to the Great Giver of them all.

Respectfully submitted.

A. B. HUTTON,
Principal.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

To the President and Directors of the
Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Ladies' Committee are grieved to have to record the loss which they have sustained in the death of a valued and beloved associate member, Mrs. Caroline H. Wood. For about thirty years she was a faithful friend to this Institution. Her amiable disposition and ready sympathy rendered her ever most welcome in her visits here, and endeared her to all who knew her.

At the close of another year, the Ladies' Committee are glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of expressing their satisfaction with the domestic arrangements of the Institution. The difficulties are very great in uniting, in one harmonious household, several hundred persons, differing much in age and disposition, in the habits to which they were accustomed at their homes, and in their capacities for adapting themselves to their new surroundings. But, thanks to the experience and sound judgment of our esteemed Principal and Matron,

most ably seconded by their assistants, the task is accomplished, and all works well. The children are happy, and in the midst of circumstances most favorable to their development of mind and body. Members of our Committee frequently visit the pupils at their meals, and witness with satisfaction their evident enjoyment of the wholesome, well cooked, and abundant food set before them. On Christmas Day, New Year's, Thanksgiving, and other festivals, there is some extra treat; and the Christmas holidays are made joyous, in part, by great Christmas trees, loaded with gifts, the kind contributions of the teachers and adult members of the family.

The clothing of the children appears to us good and suitable, everything being provided that is necessary for neatness and comfort, with a due regard to the economy, which is in no department neglected. Mary Valentine, who formerly had charge of the sewing, having left us, the place is filled by Hannah Doughty. A part of her duty lies in instructing the older girls to cut and make their own dresses and under-clothing, a branch of education useful to all, and which to some may prove to be a valuable means of obtaining a livelihood.

On account of the high prices of material during the Rebellion, the stock of bedding became reduced, but it has of late been thoroughly renovated by large additions of sheets, blankets and comfortables. Single iron bedsteads are generally in use, some double beds, however, being retained for the accommodation of little children who might feel timid alone.

It is with much regret that we see the introduction to our Institution of very young children, many of whom are better fitted for a nursery than for this school. Apart

from any consideration of the loss it may be to the children to consume a part of their limited term of schooling at an age when they are less able to benefit by it than when older, we feel it to be a most serious tax on the time and strength of the Matrons. Of the willingness of all of them to do their utmost for the good of those in their charge, there can be no question. . In a recent case of the severe illness of a little girl, our head Matron nursed the little patient with a mother's care, spending the greater part of many nights at her bedside, to the serious detriment of her own health. Parents may rest assured that their children, when ill, will be nursed with the utmost solicitude, and everything provided of medicines, comforts, and suitable nourishment, that good advice and anxious thought can suggest. The new nurse appears to give entire satisfaction. In suitable weather the children are induced to play much in the open air by the attractions of croquet and other games, and by two new patent swings, which are perfectly safe, and give much pleasure. The pupils of suitable age have several times, during the past year, been taken by invitation to exhibitions at Horticultural Hall, the Academy of Fine Arts, etc., these enjoyments being a most agreeable addition to the philosophical experiments, magic lantern, and other instructive entertainments, with which the Principal takes much pains regularly to provide them.

The libraries, to which we acknowledge donations from Mrs. R. D. Wood and Miss Penrose, now contain, in both the boys' and girls' departments, many valuable books. The numerous good pictures, which have lately

been hung on the walls, are also a source of interest and instruction.

While devoutly acknowledging the care of Him without whose knowledge not a sparrow falls to the ground, we would supplicate His especial guidance and protection for those of our fellow-beings whom He has visited with any peculiar sorrow, and we trust that in the future He will pour out His abundant blessings on this Institution, the home of so many of the silent ones of earth.

In behalf of the Ladies' Committee.

Very respectfully,

EMMA H. C. LEWIS.

January 1st, 1868.

FOR RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31, 1867.

The Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, in account with F. MORTIMER LEWIS, Treasurer.

D.R.

C.R.

1867. Dec. 31.	To Cash paid to this date, viz:	Dolls.	C.	1867. Jan. 1. Dec. 31.	By Balance due the Institution	Dolls.	C.
	Family Expenses, Provisions, Clothing, &c.	31,200 36			By Cash received to this date, viz -	2,085 87	
	Salaries	14,820 79			The State of Pennsylvania, } signed	36 627 20	
	Repairs to roof of main building	285 00			The State of New Jersey, } at	2,634 54	
	New Furnaces, repairs to Range, &c.	496 47			The State of Delaware, } 10 p	1,242 40	
	New Water-Closets for both wings	2,982 82			The City of Philadelphia, } 10 p	990 00	
	Premium, Insurance for \$10,000 additional on main building and wings	302 00			Pay Pupils	3,500 66	
	Premium, Insurance for \$4,000 additional on School House	120 00			Rent of Lot, Pine and Fifteenth Streets	300 00	
	Premium and Interest on exchange of State Pennsylvania Loans	740 16			Interest, Contribution and Life Subscription	8,292 80	
	State Pennsylvania 6 per ct. Loan	16,200 00			Legacy of N. E. Thouron	534 00	
	do do for the Crozer Scholarship Fund	3,400 00			House, S. Eighth street, balance due	430 20	
	do do J. Wright	3,400 00			Income of the Crozer Scholarship Fund, No. 1	185 12	
	U. S. 7 3-4 Treasury Notes, for the Crozer Building Fund, \$400 cost	419 42			Income of the Crozer Scholarship Fund, No. 2	226 30	
	Balance due the Institution	6,474 88			Income of the J. Wright Scholarship Fund	409 14	
					State Pennsylvania 5 per ct. Loan exchanged	185 13	
					State Pennsylvania 5 per ct. Loan for the Crozer Scholarship Fund	16,112 54	
					State Pennsylvania 5 per ct. Loan for the J. Wright Scholarship Fund	3,500 00	
						3,500 00	
					By Balance brought down	80,841 90	
						6,474 88	

Examined and found Correct.

E. E.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1868.

WM. WELSH, } Committee.
JNO. ASHHURST, }

F. MORTIMER LEWIS,
Treasurer.

APPENDIX.

TERMS OF ADMISSION.

By a rule of the Institution, deaf and dumb children are not received under ten years of age.

The annual charge is two hundred and forty dollars, for which sum everything necessary is provided, including the usual clothing of the Institution, boarding, lodging, washing, tuition, stationery, and medical attendance. When clothing is supplied by the parents, two hundred dollars a year are charged.

No deduction is made for vacation. Fractional parts of any year will be charged at the rate of \$24 per month.

The schools are closed on the *last Wednesday of June*, and are re-opened on the *first Wednesday of September*, at which time all the pupils are required to be in attendance. It cannot be expected that the progress of a whole class should be retarded on account of a pupil who joins it after its formation.

Payments are expected to be made in advance, every six months.

Parents are particularly requested not to withdraw their children *before* the vacation has commenced, nor to retain them *after* it has ended.

It is very desirable that the deaf and dumb should be taught to form letters with a pen or pencil, and, if possible, to write the names of common objects, before they are sent to the Institution.

This can be done without much difficulty, and will save much valuable time.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Applicants for the bounty of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania must be between the ages of ten and twenty years; and, before they can be admitted, satisfactory evidence must be furnished, from respectable persons of their neighborhood, of the pecuniary inability of the parents, and of the good natural intellect of the child, and its freedom from any constitutional malady that might incapacitate it for instruction.

On application to the Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, Philadelphia, by letter or otherwise, a paper with printed questions and blank spaces for answers, will be forwarded. After the paper has been filled out, it must be returned to the Institution. The applicant will soon be informed of the result of the application.

The number of pupils on the State fund is limited; new pupils can only be admitted when vacancies occur. The term allowed is six years.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Applications for the bounty of the State of New Jersey must be made by the Governor, "accompanied by the certificate of any two respectable individuals, attested before a magistrate, to the age, circumstances, and capacity of the deaf mute in whose behalf the application is made." The term allowed is six years.

STATE OF DELAWARE.

Application for the bounty of the State of Delaware must be made to the Associate Judges of the State. The term allowed is six years.

QUESTIONS.

The applications for the admission of deaf mutes should be accompanied by written answers to the following questions :

What is the name of the child ? (mention the whole of its name.)

What is the age of the child ? (mention the year, month, day, and place of birth.)

What are the names of the parents, and where do they reside ? (mention the County and nearest Post Office.)

What are the names of the brothers and sisters of the child ?
Are any of them deaf and dumb ?

Are any of the connections of the family deaf and dumb, or is it known that there have been any deaf and dumb, either on the father's or mother's side, in the line of their ancestors ?

Has the child had the small-pox or been vaccinated ?

Has it had the scarlet fever, measles, or whooping cough ?

Was it born deaf, or did it lose its hearing by sickness or disease ? If so, how, and at what age ?

Was there any relationship between the parents before marriage ?

COMPOSITIONS.

[UNCORRECTED.]

ABOUT MYSELF.

Several Summers ago, I asked my father to let me go fishing. I went to a river. I threw the fishing-line into the water. Many fishes came to the bait and bit. One swallowed it, I pulled it out of the water and the fish fell on the ground. I ran to the fish. I put it into a basket. I caught a great many fishes. I fished till I went home. I walked to the house. My father and mother were astonished. I carried the fishes to a box. I put them on the box. I scaled all the fishes. I carried them to mother. She put them into a pan. She cooked the fishes. She put them on a plate. She carried it to the table. She put it on the table. She put plates and bowls and knives and forks on the table. My mother called my father and brother, who came to the house. We all sat on the chairs. Father prayed and then we ate the fishes and meat & bread. Father went to work. Mother washed the dishes.

B.

Born deaf. Aged 13. One year under instruction.

ABOUT A LION AND A DEER.

Several years ago a lion lived in Asia. One day he was very hungry. He wanted to eat some meat. He ran fast in the woods. By and by he saw a deer in the woods. The deer did not see the lion. The lion ran to it. He caught it and bit the

deer's neck. He carried it into a near woods. He ate it up. He would not give the deer to a young lion. He was very angry. He bit the lion's head. The lion's head was hurt. By and by the large lion frightened the young lion. The young lion was afraid of the old lion. It went away. The large lion was glad that the young lion was gone. He did not fear the lion. He wanted to catch another deer again. He went to the mountain. He sat on the ground. He kept watch to see the deer. He jumped and caught one deer and bit the deer's head. He killed the deer. He brought it to the woods. He ate it up. He became fat. He lay under a tree. He fell asleep.

HELEN.

Born deaf. Aged 15. One year and two months in school.

A BOY AND A HEN.

Several days ago a boy lived in the country. One day his mother told him to catch a hen. He boy consented. He put on his hat. He went to the closet. He took some corn. He put the corn into a bowl. He went out of the house and walked to the barnyard. He saw some hens in the barnyard. He called some hens. Threw some corn on the ground. They ran to him. They ate the corn. He caught one fat hen. He took it in his arms. He carried it to the house. He showed the fat hen to his mother. His mother saw the fat hen. She told him to kill it. He went to a log. He laid the hens head on a log. He took an axe. He cut off of its head with the axe. The boy threw the hen on the ground. The hen leaped about on the ground and died. He ran to the hen. He took it up and went into the house. He gave it to his mother. She took a pail up. She put the pail on the floor. She poured some hot-water into the pail. She put it into the pail of hot water. She took it out of the pail. She pulled off the hen's feathers. She dressed it. She put it into a kettle. She cooked it in the kettle. The boy and mother liked to smell the hen. She took it

out of the kettle with a fork. She put it on a plate on the table. She called all the family. They sat around the table. They ate the hen. They were fond of eating it.

NANCY.

Lost hearing at five months. Aged 16. One year and two months in school.

ABOUT THE VACATION.

Last Summer, my dear brother came to the Deaf and Dumb Institution for the purpose of calling me when I was very much interested in going to him who shook hands with me and he told me that he would take me home in vacation. I was glad and went back into the bath-room and undressed myself and got into an iron box of warm water and bathed my body which became clean. Then I got out of the box of water and dressed myself and went to the closet out of which Miss B—— handed three clean shirts to me when I went and took off my clothes and dressed my body in new clothes and unlocked my carpet-bag with my key and opened it in which I put some clothes and shut it and locked it with my key and went into the hall and met my brother. My brother asked Mr. H—— when would I come here again. He told him that I must come on the 4th of September. He and I shook hands with Mr. H—— who took great pleasure to shake hands with us. Then we went to the depot for the purpose of waiting for riding in the car towards W——. Pretty soon, we got into the car in the depot and rode in it towards W—— till we arrived at W—— at two o'clock. Then we went out of the car and went into our sister's house and saw our sisters. My sisters assembled around me and shook hands with me and kissed me and my sister whose name is Olive gave me a saucer of some raspberries and I ate them all up with great pleasure.

ALEXANDER.

Born deaf. Aged 14. In school two years.

ABOUT MY SICKNESS.

In Pittsburg Pa a few weeks ago, in summer, one day early in the morning after sleeping in my bed, I awoke and opened my eyes and I arose up and put on my clothes. Then I went down stairs and ate breakfast. Then I went out of the house and walked for a long time through the streets of the City. Then I had sweat on my body. Immediately I had a little pain in my forehead and I approached home. I told my mother about my sickness and I went up the stairs and took off my clothes and slept in the bed. I had a great pain in my body. It was difficult for me to be sick and I lay on my bed for a long time. My mother told her brother whose name was James who called a doctor. James went a short distance to the house and he told the doctor about my being sick. The doctor went out of his house and he came to my house. He sat down on a chair and he attended at me and gave medicine to me. I was obliged to drink the medicine. By and by in a few days I was better. Sick and at length I was pretty well and was glad. I walked about the streets of the city again. One day my mother told me that I might go and visit my friends. I approached Alleghany city and pretty soon I came to my friends house. I Saw my grandfather and my grandmother and shook hands with them. By & by I left there and walked through the streets of the city and looked at many pictures in the windows of the stores till I arrived at home in safety.

JOSEPH.

Lost hearing in infancy. Aged 15. Two years in school.

AN ACCIDENT.

A few years since, one day my friend who lived in Salem, Maryland, wanted to visit my brother-in-law. He went to a stable and took a bridle and saddle from a barn, and went to a horse and put the bridle and saddle on the beast's head and back, and mounted on the creature's back and rode from Salem for New Market a long time. At last he arrived at my brother-

in-law's house before dinner. He dismounted from the animal. My brother sent a negro lad to lead the horse into the stable, and the negro lad took the bridle and saddle from the beast's head and back, and gave some corn and hay to the creature, which ate them.

My friend visited my brother who invited him to eat some cherries. They went to an old cherry tree. My friend ascended the tree and stood on a limb and picked some cherries, and threw them at him who got them and ate them. The man picked some cherries again and ate them. By and by the limb was broken, and he fell down from the tree. His leg was broken and he was very much hurt. My brother called some negroes who came to him and took him up and carried him into a room and laid him on a bed. A young negro boy ran to a doctor and called him who came to him and saw him and set some wood with his leg. At last I went from here to my home with my other brother in the summer, and saw him. In a few weeks he got well and could walk slow with his cane, but in a few months he walked fast as well as he could without his cane.

THEODORE.

Became deaf at two years. Aged 16. In school four years.

CHESTNUTS.

Several years ago, when a boy was living at home with his parents in the country in Pennsylvania, in the season of Autumn, he was one day wanting to get some good chestnuts for the purpose of eating them for the winter. He therefore thought that he would gather the chestnuts and determined to do so, and he asked his father to let him go. His father said that he let him go, and the boy was very glad that his father had allowed him, and took his basket, and also he called a dog called a Newfoundland dog.

He proceeded along a way with it a distance of some miles separated from his parents' home for seeking a chestnut tree for some time; At last he arrived at the ground near the river

and looked up at many good chestnuts hanging on the limbs of the tree with his astonishment, and liked to agree to climb up. So the tree was climbed up by him, who stood on a branch from the earth. He began to shake the chestnuts, and many chestnuts fell down to the ground from the tree. He had the misfortune to meet with an accident when the branch was broken, and he fell down into the water from the tree. It was impossible for him to swim in the water. The Newfoundland dog which sat on the shore, saw him. It jumped into the river as soon as it could. The creature bit his clothes, and drew him to the shore, who got upon the shore from the water. He was not drowned, but he had a narrow escape from death, and was very glad to get his life. He was thinking that he could not pick up the good chestnuts into the basket because his clothes were so wet, and he must go for home. He was taking the basket, and called the dog, and proceeded far to his same home for some miles. On his arrival there, he got into the house. His mother lifted up her hands at him who was wet very much, and sent him taking off his wet clothes. The boy therefore put on his dry clothes, and explained the circumstances of the case to his astonished parents, and also he gave some meat and bread to the dog for the sagacity and faithfulness of the creature. He was fond it and would not sell it to any body.

W. H. R.

Aged 17. Became deaf at twenty months. In school five years.

PRIDE WILL HAVE A FALL.

For instance, Goliath whose height was eleven feet and four inches, challenged one of the Israelites with great pride and with airs, to engage in a combat with him. He continued challenging one for this purpose for forty days, when he looked down and saw a little man named David the Psalmist. With great arrogance and contempt he said to David, "You will be devoured by the birds after you have been easily killed." But David, with pre-

sence of mind, told him plainly, "I trust in God, so that I am able to cut your head off, and the dogs will devour your body, after I have killed you." Upon hearing the speech of David, Goliath being very much enraged, ran, at the same time drawing his large sword, when a stone thrust in the forehead of the giant from the sling which David had revolved with all his might.

Goliath, having fallen heavily to the ground, his head was cut off with his own sword by David.

THE EARTH.

The Earth being inhabited by us, is in the Solar System. The form of the Earth, in all probability is an oblate spheroid, or almost that of an orange. I entertain the opinion that the form of the Earth is nearly globular. The reason is, the tops of ships are visible upon the Ocean at a distance, and when they are near, the hulls of the vessels are clearly visible; the rivers, creeks and brooks flow downwards to the Ocean; and the shadow which the Earth throws upon the Moon, which is designated "the Queen of Night," is always circular, during the eclipse of the Moon.

The part of the land of the Earth is one fourth, and that of the water is three fourths. The circumference of the Earth is about 24,000 miles, the diameter being consequently 8000 miles. It is supposed having an area of about 60,000,000 square miles which is the seat of various inhabitants, which are thus Caucasians, Mongolians, Red or Copper colored men, Ethiopians and Malays.

The Earth is surrounded by the atmosphere, the height of the atmosphere being about fifty miles. The atmosphere is composed of three gasses, which are viz: Nitrogen, Oxygen, and Carbonic Acid; of which one hundred gallons have twenty-two gallons of Oxygen, seventy-seven of Nitrogen, and one gallon of Carbonic Acid.

The Earth revolves on its axis, which is called a daily or diurnal motion, and the revolution of the globe around the Sun is called an annual or yearly motion.

Previous to the obtaining of education and knowledge of the motions of the Earth, I maintained the opinion that the surface of the globe was flat, and never moved, while the Sun revolved through the sky from east to west. After "the King of day" had set down, it ran around in a Southern direction from West to East. When night was driven away, the Sun moved again in the same way as I have just told you. But after obtaining knowledge of the Earth, I found that my opinions were erroneous and absurd. The Earth revolves from West to East though it appears to remain still. The reason why the globe appears to remain still is, it is surrounded by the atmosphere which always goes with the Earth during its motion of the latter.

The Earth which is the third planet in order from the Sun, goes round the Sun in $365\frac{1}{4}$ days. It goes in its orbit around the Sun at the rate of 68,000 miles in an hour; consequently the swift revolution of the globe in its orbit is no less than $1133\frac{1}{3}$ miles in a minute. The distance of the Sun is 95,000,000 miles. The age of the Earth is 5871 years from the Creation to this present time.

Previous to the discovery of America by a famous Italian discoverer by the name of Christopher Columbus, whose name I wish had been given to the Continent, as Columbia instead of America, this Continent was unknown to the people of Europe; and after the discovery, these people had a great desire to acquire knowledge of this Continent. After the discovery of this America on the 11th of Oct. 1492, the surface of this continent was called the New World.

R. M. H.

Born deaf. Aged 19. Under instruction five years.

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